

STATE GOVERNMENT NEWS

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WESTERN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

The Western Governors' Conference at a meeting May 14-17 in Salt Lake City, Utah, took a number of steps toward initiating joint action among the western states to further the region's economic growth.

After receiving a report from a conference committee set up last year to explore the subject, the Governors approved establishment of a Standing Committee on Economic Development and assigned it five initial tasks. These are:

(1) To establish machinery for compilation and evaluation of economic data of mutual interest to the western states; (2) to develop a publication on investment opportunities in the West; (3) to report on a proposed resolution dealing with distribution of mineral royalties derived from public lands; (4) to report on a proposed resolution dealing with the forestry and lumbering industry; and (5) to serve as the coordinating body for the Western Governors' Conference with respect to a Workshop on the Role of Higher Education in the Economic Development of the West. The workshop is to be held in San Francisco on October 29-31.

In carrying out these assignments, the committee will have the assistance of the Western States Council for Economic Development, a recently organized group comprising the heads of the economic planning and development agencies of the western states. The council was endorsed by the conference and directed to function under the guidance of, and as an advisory group to, the Standing Committee on Economic Development.

The Western Governors' Conference also endorsed a Century 21 Exposition scheduled to open in Seattle next year, and a Western Space Age Industries and Engineering Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1962.

Among other actions, the Western Governors pledged by resolution to work together

in fulfilling the primary right and responsibility of state and local governments to combat juvenile delinquency and promote the well-being of youth, and to cooperate with the federal government in studying the causes of the delinquency problem and developing effective means for dealing with it. They urged the states to give favorable consideration to enactment of a Driver License Compact. Another resolution requested that the Army National Guard be maintained at a level of 400,000 men and the Air National Guard at 72,000; the Governors petitioned the President and Congress to provide suitable turbo-jet replacements for outmoded National Guard C-47 aircraft.

The Conference adopted a general statement of policy on mining, with specific recommendations for improving the mining situation in specified areas. It recommended incentive or bonus payments to domestic gold producers, and opposed repeal of the present law requiring the Treasury to hold gold to the value of 25 per cent of the outstanding notes and deposit liabilities of federal reserve banks, pending exhaustive study of the relationship of gold to the value of the dollar, and the effect of this relationship on the economies of the western gold-mining states.

The Conference elected Governor William A. Egan of Alaska as Chairman for the coming year, and Governor Paul Fannin of Arizona as Vice-Chairman. The new Chairman invited the Conference to meet next year in Anchorage, Alaska.

CIVIL DEFENSE LEGISLATION

The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization has reported on state civil defense legislation, excluding continuity of government measures, as of May 1. The legislatures of Maryland, New Hampshire and New York have enacted bills permitting exemption from state property taxation for family fallout shelters. The Colorado legislature has authorized the

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Merit System Council of the Department of Public Welfare to conduct merit system examinations for subdivisions of the state civil defense agency. The Colorado measure also facilitates receipt of OCDM contributions for personnel and administrative expenses.

In Georgia the House of Representatives approved a resolution providing for a House committee to investigate civil defense between sessions. The Indiana legislature amended the state personnel act to include state and local civil defense organizations. The amendment also facilitates receipt of OCDM contributions for personnel and administration expenses.

A New York Defense Emergency Act was extended to July 1, 1962, and the composition of the State Civil Defense Commission was changed. In North Dakota the legislature approved a bill revising the civil defense act along the lines of a model civil defense act suggested by the Council of State Governments. The Oregon legislature extended the emergency powers of the Governor to July 1, 1963. A South Carolina enactment grants immunity from liability to persons permitting use of property as a public shelter.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Alaska -- The 1961 Alaska legislature appropriated \$57.4 million for state operations in 1961-62, including nearly \$42 million from the general fund, \$7.6 million from federal transition grants, and \$5.5 million of an anticipated general fund balance at the end of the current fiscal year. Comparable figures this year are \$55.3 million overall, \$35 million in general funds, \$7.6 million in transitional grants, and \$5 million from general fund surplus.

In addition, the legislature implemented issuance of \$29 million of \$30.5 million in general obligation bonds approved by the voters at the last general election. Some \$23 million of these bond issues will go for construction of a ferry and feeder road system.

The legislature authorized additional revenue bond issues of \$7 million for airport construction and \$6.75 million for capital construction at the University of Alaska.

Tax increases of \$3.6 million were voted to strengthen the state's financial position for the 1962-63 fiscal year, when federal transitional grants will be reduced sharply and temporary federal assistance to highway construction and maintenance will cease. The personal net income tax rate was raised from 14 to 16 per cent of federal income tax payments -- retroactive to January 1, 1961.

Almost half the rise in general expenditures over last year was accounted for by a \$975,000 general fund appropriation to

raise teachers' salaries. Federal and local contributions will bring the total pay hike to \$1.5 million.

The legislators reduced their own annual pay from \$3,000 to \$2,500 a year, cut the per diem rate for Juneau district legislators from \$40 to \$25 and for all other legislators from \$40 to \$35, but granted each lawmaker an annual allowance of \$300 for stenographic services, stationery and other office expenses. A special additional allowance to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate was reduced from \$600 to \$500 a year.

Among regulatory measures, the legislature required registration of all securities sold in the state, exempted banks chartered by the state or federal government from the Alaska net income tax, and established safety regulations for recreational watercraft.

Major attention was given to economic development. A State Mortgage Association was established to provide funds for secondary mortgages on housing. A State Development Corporation was created to provide financing for new business and industrial ventures. The state was permitted to match, dollar for dollar, funds of communities or civic or non-profit organizations for development of tourist attractions.

In highway legislation, the Department of Public Works was authorized to designate uniform standards for signs and other traffic devices, provide for their installation where necessary, designate arterial highways, control opening and closing of roads to certain classes of vehicles, and promulgate regulations regarding traffic obstructions, weight and load limits and related matters. The relocation of utility facilities on federal-aid highway rights-of-way was made a part of highway construction, eligible for financing from state funds. To underwrite utility relocation costs, the legislature raised the gasoline tax from 7 to 8 cents a gallon. The vehicle license fee was increased from \$20 to \$30, and the fee for a driver license from \$3 to \$5. Maximum license suspension periods were provided for reckless driving and for driving while under the influence of liquor or narcotic drugs; the periods set are

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30 days for first conviction, one year for second conviction and three years for third or subsequent conviction. The period for which a driver's license may be suspended for negligent driving was increased from 20 days to one year. Minors were made subject to prosecution in adult courts for traffic offenses except those involving a felony.

The legislature removed the limit on bonded indebtedness a public utility or school district may incur; prohibited political subdivisions from levying a net income tax; and provided for a jury of six persons in trials before magistrate courts.

Arizona -- The 1961 Arizona legislature approved general state spending of \$139.6 million for 1961-62, including \$104.9 million from the general fund. For the current fiscal year overall appropriations totaled \$117 million, with \$91 million coming from the general fund.

Capital outlay for the coming fiscal period totals \$14 million compared with \$10 million this year. Some \$9.5 million of next year's construction budget is earmarked for expansion of the state's higher education system. Another \$2 million is for construction of a new tuberculosis hospital, with the hospital authorized to seek matching federal funds.

State aid to schools took \$48.5 million of the general fund appropriations, compared with \$44.5 million last year. Schools will receive from \$4 to \$7 more per pupil in state aid. The state was authorized to pay \$190 and the counties \$10 to school districts for each handicapped child being educated. The governing boards of institutions of higher education were empowered to construct and maintain dormitories, dining halls, student union buildings and other revenue-producing structures, to accept loans and grants and to issue bonds necessary for performance of these functions. State assistance to the two public junior colleges was raised from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year.

The insurance code was tightened, and provision was made for updating mortality tables. The real estate code was revised to guard against misleading and unwarranted land speculation.

An anti-secession act was passed requiring state employees, including teachers, to take an oath of loyalty to the state and the nation.

One of three court-reform constitutional measures approved by the voters in the last general election was enacted into law. It provides for appointment of court commissioners by county presiding judges to relieve regular jurists of minor hearings in areas designated by the State Supreme Court.

Public agencies acquiring land for redevelopment or slum clearance were forbidden to use such property for public housing, and the establishment of public housing projects

was made subject to prior approval by a majority of the real property taxpayers of the city involved.

Among measures affecting elections one forbids candidates to seek the same office in a general election for which they were defeated in a preceding primary election. Another proposed a constitutional amendment, to be passed on by the voters, providing for primary and general elections to fill a vacancy in the state's representation to the United States Senate or House.

The legislature ratified the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. It also ratified the United States Constitutional amendment permitting residents of the District of Columbia to vote in Presidential elections.

Massachusetts -- The Massachusetts legislature, which convened on January 4, adjourned on May 27 -- the shortest session in thirty-four years. At the time of adjournment 589 acts had been signed by the Governor and 46 awaited action.

The legislature approved a record general budget of \$483.4 million for the next fiscal year. In addition it provided \$42.5 million for capital outlay, passed a \$90 million highway bond issue, and approved \$44.5 million worth of projects to be undertaken by the Metropolitan District Commission.

Several major measures affecting transportation were adopted. One provides for exercising the state's option to purchase an abandoned rail line and for establishing a transportation district to operate rapid transit service on the line into Boston. A transportation district to provide railroad service in another area adjacent to Boston was approved. A three year program of tax relief for two major railroads serving the state was voted. This measure exempts the lines from 60 per cent of local property taxes -- the state to reimburse local units for the amounts lost, an estimated \$8.1 million. The legislature also approved two measures to assist the Metropolitan Transit Authority which serves Boston and certain surrounding communities.

The \$90 million highway bond issue provides funds for work on federal aid projects. Of the total, \$7 million is earmarked for expenditure in each of four areas of the state. The act also provides that plans for highway routes in nine communities, including Boston, are subject to the approval of local governing bodies. A "no-fix" traffic ticket system was approved.

A code of ethics for state officials and employees was adopted. Provision was made to permit district court judges to serve on a temporary basis on the Superior Court, and salaries of full-time district court judges were increased from \$14,000 to \$16,000.

An Industrial Accident Board was reorganized, its members to be on a full-time basis, in an effort to reduce the backlog of

pending cases. Financing of the unemployment compensation fund was revised in several respects, including adoption of a merit rating system. A measure awaiting action by the Governor would increase maximum weekly workmen's compensation benefits from \$45 to \$50. Eighteen tuberculosis sanatoria operated by counties will be consolidated into five institutions under state control.

The legislature approved for the second time a proposed constitutional amendment to permit levying of a graduated income tax in place of the present flat rate. The proposition must be approved by the voters next year to become effective. Initial legislative approval was given to a proposed amendment to set four year terms for state constitutional officers.

Correction -- The report on New York legislation in the May issue of State Government News incorrectly reported authorization for the state's participation in the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Compact. The compact in fact has been in effect since 1949. The 1961 legislation was designed to achieve integration of the compact agency into the state's administrative structure and to shift the location of the compact from one section of the law to another. The enactment was part of a series of bills sponsored by the Governor and the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation to integrate interstate agencies into the state administrative structure, without any break in the present legal status of the compact.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Nuclear Service Center -- the Office of Atomic Development of New York has announced it will establish a 3,500 acre nuclear service center in the western part of the state. The primary purpose is to provide a place for temporary and long term storage of atomic energy fuels, by-products and wastes.

At present such storage facilities for industrial users are available only at two locations in the United States, and are operated by the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

In addition to providing storage facilities, the site will be available for atomic industrial and research facilities. The center will be owned by the state, the storage operations to be conducted by a private industrial firm under contract to the state. Any industrial facilities constructed on the site would be by lease with the state.

Nuclear Compact -- the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact now has been ratified by Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. A

measure for ratification has been introduced in Alabama. Consent legislation for the compact is pending in Congress.

The compact, developed by the Regional Advisory Council on Nuclear Energy, required adoption by seven eligible states before becoming effective. Its purpose is to foster peacetime uses of atomic energy and help member states prepare for responsibilities in the atomic energy field.

The advisory council has urged member states to enact enabling legislation and otherwise prepare for participation under a recent federal law providing for transfer of licensing and regulatory authority from the federal government to the states. The licensing and regulatory authority involved deals with by-product, source, and special nuclear material of less than a critical mass.

Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas, all represented in the advisory council, are among eight states in the nation which have passed the enabling legislation. Proposals to provide similar authority are pending in at least three other states of the region.

CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The Connecticut legislature, which convened February 4, has approved a constitutional amendment for submission to the voters in November to provide for election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor "as a unit." Under the proposal the name of no candidate for either office nominated by a political party or by petition "shall appear on the voting machine ballot labels except in conjunction with the name of the candidate for the other office."

The amendment was first adopted in 1959 by a majority of the House of Representatives. This was followed by approval of two-thirds of each house at the 1961 session. A majority vote by the electorate is required for ratification.

TAX, FISCAL AFFAIRS

Alabama Budget Recommendations -- Governor John Patterson, in a message to the Alabama legislature which convened May 2, proposed total spending of approximately \$500 million. Of this \$300 million would come from taxes, most of which are earmarked for special purposes, and the remainder from federal grants, retirement system contributions and other non-tax revenue.

The Governor did not request any new taxes. He reported that the general fund should contain a surplus of \$2.9 million at the end of this fiscal year.

The Governor's budget recommendations call for appropriation of more than \$41.3 million from the general fund. Incoming revenue plus the surplus was anticipated to be \$42.8 million.

The proposed budget allots \$8.9 million from the general fund to the Department of Pensions and Security, an increase of \$1.1 million over the last fiscal year.

The Governor requested increased general fund appropriations for the state's tourist promotion program and to build additional Guard armories. Other appropriation requests included \$250,000 for a new police academy to train city, county and state law enforcement officers; \$160,000 for a machine card-filing system for the state driver's license bureau; and \$100,000 for promotion of a proposed Tombigbee-Tennessee River canal.

City Tax Powers -- In the 1960 general election Kansas voters approved a home rule amendment to the state constitution. The amendment, effective July 1, 1961, greatly increases the taxation powers of cities. The 1961 Kansas legislature passed a law temporarily prohibiting cities from levying sales or income taxes. The legislature also directed the Legislative Council to make an interim study of the advisability of enacting laws limiting the taxation powers of cities permanently.

Tax Structure Reorganized -- The Kentucky Department of Revenue has revised the organizational structure of its combined income and sales tax division by creating an income tax division and a sales tax division. The reorganization was anticipated since the sales tax went into effect in 1960. At the time, administrative responsibility was temporarily placed within the existing income tax division to utilize trained personnel. Because of the heavy workload and since a nucleus of personnel has now been trained in sales tax administration, it was decided to establish separate divisional responsibility of operations on a permanent basis.

Fiscal Notes on Bills -- The Louisiana legislature, which convened May 8, is considering a bill requiring attachment of a fiscal note to all bills or resolutions having a direct or indirect effect on state revenues or expenditures. The proposal was the result of interim study.

A fiscal note is defined in the bill as a brief explanatory statement, including a reliable estimate of the anticipated change in state revenues. The bill's author would be responsible for having such notes prepared. However, a state agency that might be involved would be required to prepare the note when requested.

Under terms of the proposal the Commissioner of Administration would provide necessary forms and advice in preparing the notes, and also select the agency to prepare the note when more than one agency was involved. The

notes would be printed at the end of the bills or resolutions.

Missouri and Wisconsin now have provisions for fiscal notes on bills.

New Jersey Tax Measures -- The New Jersey legislature has passed a series of tax measures designed to raise a total of \$39 million in new revenues. The gasoline tax rate was increased from 5 to 6 cents per gallon. The cigarette tax rate was raised from 6 to 7 cents a pack. A third measure imposes an income tax on all commuters between New York and New Jersey.

At the present time New Jersey residents working in New York are subject to the New York state income tax, as are New York residents working in New Jersey. Under the new law, New Jersey residents will file a claim with New York state for refunds, permitted by New York law if the state of residence imposes an income tax. Amounts refunded them will be paid to New Jersey, so that residents actually will pay the same tax as now, but it will be collected ultimately by New Jersey rather than New York. New York residents who work in New Jersey will file a claim for refunds for taxes withheld and will then pay these amounts to New York.

It is expected that the new measure will permit New Jersey to collect at least \$38 million now being paid to New York in income taxes. Officials of New York have indicated they are prepared to challenge the constitutionality of the New Jersey tax in view of the fact that it applies only to commuters.

Data Processing -- Joseph H. Murphy, Tax Commissioner of New York, has announced establishment of a data processing bureau in the State Department of Taxation and Finance. The new bureau is a completely integrated unit, qualified to evaluate new data processing methods, procedures and techniques.

Uniform Fiscal Procedures -- The Utah legislature has enacted a Uniform Fiscal Procedures Act applying to all first, second and third class cities in the state. The act requires cities to adopt a uniform system of accounting, developed by the State Tax Commission and approved by the Governmental Accounting Committee of the Utah Association of Certified Public Accountants. Under provisions of the act Utah cities will use standardized forms and procedures for keeping records to account for specific funds, as required by the municipality.

The measure also establishes a uniform fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1962. A definite budget calendar is provided, as are requirements to publish the budget and to hold a public hearing on it. The act permits in-

terfund loans to minimize need for outside borrowing in anticipation of taxes.

Balances of funds no longer needed revert to the general fund of the city. Controlled surpluses may be accumulated within a specific fund to furnish necessary working capital or to meet emergencies. However, under the act, surplus funds have a ceiling; if the ceiling is exceeded, property taxes are to be reduced proportionately for the next succeeding year.

At the close of each fiscal year each city is required to publish a detailed statement showing its financial condition, the revenues received and the expenditures incurred.

MIGRANT HEALTH STUDIED

The California Department of Public Health has reported on a study of health conditions and services for seasonal agricultural workers. The department set up a special task force to conduct the study.

The task force concluded that a solution to the health problems of migrant workers must be developed at the community level by extension of local services rather than at the state or federal level. It recommended that consideration be given to the feasibility of prepayment health plans for domestic seasonal agricultural workers and their families similar to plans now required by law for foreign contract workers. The task force further recommended that the state make available funds to those counties desiring to decentralize and extend local health and medical care services for migrants and their families. This would include field clinics, pre-natal care, expansion of field nursing staff, use of rural private hospitals and district hospitals for county patients at county expense, and transportation to central facilities for in and out-patient hospital care.

As a final step, the task force recommended the abolishment of residency requirements in county hospitals for in and out-patient services for migrants.

HIGHWAYS, TRAFFIC CONTROL

Highway Bond Issues -- Bond issues to finance highway improvements have received legislative approval in six states this year, and similar credit financing proposals are pending in seven other states.

The Arkansas legislature approved a \$20 million bond issue for federal aid matching funds. The measure is subject to voter approval. The Delaware legislature authorized \$26.6 million in issues for highways and capital improvements. A \$100 million issue for state aid roads was approved in Georgia. Oregon's legislature passed a \$4 million issue for state highways.

In Pennsylvania the legislature approved a \$300 million issue for construction on the interstate system. Tennessee authorized a \$30 million issue to finance state highways and federal aid matching. The Maine legislature provided for \$6 million in bonds for state highway improvement, subject to voter approval. A Minnesota act authorized counties to issue bonds for county, state-aid highways; the amount of the bonds cannot exceed the state-aid allotments for the preceding two years.

Driver License Compact -- The Nevada legislature has authorized the state's participation in a driver license compact. Under terms of the measure the conviction of a driver for a violation occurring in another state would be reported to the licensing authority in his home state. The offense on which the conviction was based would be given the same effect as if it had occurred within the boundaries of the home state.

The Nevada law further provides safeguards to assure that a driver has no more than one valid operator's license at a time.

RAILROAD TAX RELIEF

Enactment of legislation in Massachusetts granting tax relief to the New Haven Railroad completes action by four states to carry out an agreement reached earlier this year, designed to assist the railroad to maintain passenger service. (State Government News, March, 1961.)

Connecticut, New York and Rhode Island have taken similar action.

The Massachusetts law provides 60 per cent forgiveness of local property taxes levied against the New Haven for each of the next four years. The state will reimburse local governments for taxes lost under the program. The act resembles one adopted earlier by New York and, like the New York law, applies to other railroads in the state.

The four-state agreement, in addition to recommending such action by the states involved, called for repeal of the federal tax on transportation and urged various economies to be effected by railroad management.

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Maine legislature has enacted a statute embodying the "Durham Rule" as a test for determining whether a person accused of a crime shall be held criminally responsible. The rule holds that the proper test of criminal responsibility is whether the act was the product of mental disease or defect. It was first set forth by a federal court

in the District of Columbia in 1954. The new law in Maine is the first statutory enactment of the rule.

EASTERN ATTORNEYS GENERAL

The Eastern Regional Conference of Attorneys General met in Boston, Massachusetts on April 30-May 2. Attorney General Edward J. McCormack, Jr., of Massachusetts was chairman and host for the meeting. Attorneys General from ten eastern states and their deputies were present, as was Attorney General Duke W. Dunbar of Colorado, President of the National Association of Attorneys General.

Topics considered at the meeting included consumer protection, conflict of interest, recent Supreme Court decisions, uniform state laws, and administration of the Office of Attorney General. One session dealt with the problems involved when a state is a litigant in antitrust suits.

At a final business session the conference adopted three major resolutions. One recommended that states enact legislation granting power to Attorneys General to take action to prevent consumer frauds. Another requested the United States Department of Justice in antitrust cases to obtain decrees that will assist states which may later seek to recover damages from companies involved. The third, dealing with conflict of interest in the public service, requested the National Association of Attorneys General to appoint a committee to develop recommendations for state legislation in this area.

SOUTHERN ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Attorneys General of thirteen southern states held their annual meeting at Point Clear, Alabama May 7-9.

Speakers included Loren K. Olson, Atomic Energy Commissioner, who spoke on nuclear energy legislation in the South and Joe C. Barrett, Arkansas Uniform Law Commissioner, who addressed the group on the Uniform Act for apportioning interstate income for state tax purposes.

Topics on the program included public bidding acts, legislative apportionment, and laws to prevent loss of residence in voting for President and Vice-President.

Resolutions adopted by the Conference urged more effective shelter programs to protect the civilian population from radioactive fallout and recommended congressional action to grant Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi the same seaward jurisdiction over submerged lands recently recognized by the United States Supreme Court for Florida and Texas.

Attorney General McDonald Gallion of Alabama, Host for the Conference, was elected Chairman for the coming year. Attorney

General Jack P. F. Gremillion of Louisiana was elected Vice-Chairman.

Attorney General David D. Furman of New Jersey, Vice-President of the National Association of Attorneys General, attended the meeting.

CONSUMER PROTECTION AGREEMENT

Florida and New York have produced a plan for exchanging information on fraudulent securities salesmen who travel between the two states. D. H. Mays, Director of the Florida Securities Commission, and Assistant Attorney General Samuel Hirshowitz of New York worked out the agreement.

A New York law requiring registration of securities became effective on April 24 and is expected to help in enforcing the new program.

The agreement is expected to provide some measure of control over the number of fraudulent securities salesmen who drift back and forth between Florida and New York.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

The Iowa legislature has passed for the second time a proposed constitutional amendment for appointment of specified judges. It will be submitted to the voters at the 1962 general election. The proposal provides for appointment of District Court Judges and Justices of the State Supreme Court from names submitted to the Governor by a nonpartisan nominating commission. The people would then vote approval or disapproval of a judge at the end of his term.

JUVENILE COMPACT ADMINISTRATORS

The Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators met in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on May 20. Compact administrators or their deputies from twenty-two of the states which have ratified the compact were present.

Participants discussed the handling of various types of cases under the compact, supervision of juveniles on parole or probation, possibilities of out-of-state institutionalization of juveniles in certain cases, the relationship of the Juvenile Compact to other interstate agreements, and pending federal consent legislation. Speakers reported on the work of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and federal legislation pertaining to juveniles.

At a final business session, the delegates adopted resolutions opposing congressional consent bills which would limit the compact's effectiveness and endorsing recent recommendations by President Kennedy for

coordination of federal efforts to deal with the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Officers elected at the meeting were Albert B. Carter of Massachusetts, President; Herschel Saucier of Mississippi, Vice-President; and Raymond W. Riese of Oregon, Treasurer. Elected as members of the Executive Committee were John J. Shea, Maine; A. Whittier Day, Minnesota; Richard J. Clendenen, Kentucky; and Maurice Harman, Washington.

STATE BUILDINGS

Building and Space Report -- A two-volume report outlining a space utilization program for capitol buildings in Pennsylvania has been submitted to the legislature. The report outlines a program for the next five years and projects needs to 1985. The study was conducted by a New York consultant firm.

Its objectives were to determine and record the space requirements, recommend rehabilitation of existing buildings, establish departmental locations in existing and proposed buildings, evaluate additional major buildings which have been proposed, and recommend the extent of space to be leased in the future.

The report outlines what are considered essential steps for carrying out the program.

Legislators' Office Space -- As the result of extensive renovations carried out during

the past two years, Florida's 133 legislators now have private offices either in or immediately adjoining the capitol building. Each legislator also has a secretary-receptionist who works in a reception room immediately adjoining the legislators' office.

Other features of the renovated capitol building include expanded and remodeled committee rooms, especially for the House of Representatives. The office of the Speaker of the House was remodeled.

Space for the added facilities resulted from double-decking of portions of the second or "legislative" floor of the capitol. The legislature also rented part of a commercial building adjoining the House wing.

The House chamber was remodeled and the balconies and press areas were glassed in. As a means of improving orderliness on the floor, the current session adopted a new rule providing that no nonmember can go on to the floor except by invitation.

TOURIST PROMOTION

Pennsylvania has announced plans for tourist promotion grants to counties beginning July 1. The grants will be made under a new program established by an act passed earlier this year by the legislature. It provides \$200,000 in state funds to be distributed to counties, which must make matching appropriations. The purpose is to stimulate travel and vacation activities in the state. In addition to the grants to counties, the tourist operation budget for direct state expenditure amounts to \$530,000.

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